

Some bird distributional limits in the Upper Zambezi Valley

R. J. Dowsett^a, C. A. Brewster^b and C. Hines^c

Limites de distribution de certaines espèces d'oiseaux dans la Vallée du Zambèze Supérieur. Cet article documente les limites de l'aire de distribution de certaines espèces d'oiseaux dans la Vallée du Zambèze Supérieur, une région où quatre pays se rencontrent (la Zambie, la Namibie, le Botswana et le Zimbabwe). Certaines de ces espèces sont en train d'étendre leur aire de distribution vers le nord, et d'autres pourraient le faire dans un avenir plus ou moins proche, comme la région connaît une sécheresse croissante. Il est donc important de préciser les limites des distributions actuelles. Nous prenons l'occasion de corriger un certain nombre d'erreurs dans la littérature, apparues dans Harrison *et al.* (1997) et Hockey *et al.* (2005).

Summary. This article documents the ranges of bird species which have distributional limits in the Upper Zambezi Valley, an area where four countries come together (Zambia, Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe). Some of these birds are expanding their ranges, and others may be expected to do so in future, as the region experiences increasing drought; it is thus important to document present distributions. The opportunity is taken to correct a number of errors that have appeared in the literature.

In preparing the text of *The Birds of Zambia* (Dowsett *et al.* 2008) attention was paid to the occurrence of species south of the Zambezi in northern Namibia and Botswana and north-west Zimbabwe for which there are no reports further north. In their analysis of bird distributions on either side of the major valleys in the southern half of Africa, Benson *et al.* (1962) demonstrated that there are notably more species for which the Zambezi may be the southern limit, than those for which it is the northern. They stressed that distribution in this region is mostly influenced by vegetational factors. Benson *et al.* (1962) studied the situation in the Middle and Upper Zambezi Valleys, especially the former, from below the Victoria Falls to Feira (now called Luangwa) town. Here we examine mainly at the situation in the Upper Zambezi Valley (above the Victoria Falls), updating what is known of the ranges of relevant species. The river here forms the boundary between Zambia to the north, and Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to the south. There is no miombo (*Brachystegia-Julbernardia*) woodland *s.s.* in northern Namibia, northern Botswana and the Caprivi (White 1983, Cizek in prep.), although there are isolated *Brachystegia spiciformis* trees in the eastern Caprivi, just west of Katima Mulilo (CH pers. obs.). Instead (as explained by Benson & Irwin 1966) *Baikiaea* forest or woodland does extend there.

In considering records for these last three countries mapped in the Southern African Atlas (Harrison *et al.* 1997), we have found a surprising number of apparently erroneous reports included,

and some omissions (a complaint also made by Hustler 1998). We have attempted to trace full details of each through the original atlas data, but unfortunately many of these data are not accessible (CAB & CH pers. obs.). As noted by Tyler *et al.* (2008), there are a number of errors elsewhere in the southern African literature, especially in Hockey *et al.* (2005). We have also examined the Namibia Bird Atlas maps at www.biodiversity.org.na/birds/birdatlas.php (accessed 10 September 2008). These are in most cases based solely on Harrison *et al.* (1997)—although the maps lack coordinates, so it is difficult to judge—and rarely are there any supporting details in the associated Namibian Biodiversity Database. We consider it to be particularly important to clarify species distributions in this part of south-west Africa, as the region is experiencing a decrease in rainfall, and some bird species have recently spread north in Botswana (this paper) and into southern Zambia (Dowsett *et al.* 2008: 3–5).

Unless another reference is given, all statements relating to Zambian distribution are based on Dowsett *et al.* (2008), and those relating to Botswana and Namibia to CAB and CH respectively. A gazetteer includes all localities not already traced in Dowsett *et al.* (2008: 533–555).

Initials are used to indicate the observers of unpublished records: DRA = D. R. Aspinwall; CB = C. Beel; MB = M. Boorman; SB = S. Braine; CAB = C. A. Brewster; RJD = R. J. Dowsett; CH = C. Hines; NDH = N. D. Hunter; RM = R. McDougall; MP = M. Paxton; EHP = E. H. Penry; RDR = R. D. Randall; IR = I. Riddell; CS

= C. Sharpe; RS = R. Stjernstedt; AJT = A. J. Tree; SJT = S. J. Tyler.

Species unknown south of the Upper Zambezi, with their southern limit in this area in southern Zambia

We consider here those species that range south to at least 16°S.

Black-cheeked Lovebird *Agapornis nigrigenis*

Its occurrence south of the Zambezi is unproven. Ranges in **Zambia** south to between Mulobezi and Sesheke. Several reports in **Namibia** from the Katima Mulilo area, most recently 'a single record of a group of chattering lovebirds recorded at Lianshulu by the forester at the time could possibly have been this species (*per* SB), but there is an escaped population of Rosy-faced Lovebirds *A. roseicollis* (including hybrids) in Katima Mulilo itself, often seen around the old golf course. Any claimed record of wild Black-cheeked Lovebird (a species of conservation concern) requires careful documentation. It has been stated to occur irregularly in north-west **Zimbabwe** (G. R. Thomson *per* M. P. S. Irwin *in litt.* 1971; Irwin 1981), but this demands confirmation.

Böhm's Bee-eater *Merops boehmi*

Does not occur south of 16°S in western **Zambia**, but included here as a sight record was claimed well to the south from the Victoria Falls: details were never published, and it cannot be accepted (Dowsett & Dowsett-Lemaire 1979). However, exceptionally an adult was photographed outside its normal range at Lochinvar, on 27 April 1990 (RM), and the possibility of further vagrancy cannot be excluded.

Pale-billed Hornbill *Tockus pallidirostris*

In **Zambia** does not reach the Upper Zambezi, occurring south only to c.16°30'S (Nawinda and Simamba: Dowsett *et al.* 2008). Unknown from the teak forests south of the Zambezi.

Miombo Pied Barbet *Tricholaema frontata*

In **Zambia**, west of the Zambezi south to Cholola (DRA, CB), thence east to the Zambezi at Livingstone, hybridising with Acacia Pied Barbet *T. leucomelas* in this last area.

Red-rumped Swallow *Cecropis daurica*

In **Zambia** the local race (*emini*) of this rock-associated species has exceptionally wandered as far south as the Lusitu stream on the Zambezi escarpment in March. Vagrants have occurred in **Zimbabwe** near Harare at the same season (Irwin 1981). A March sight report from Hwange National Park (Hustler *et al.* 1992) is unlikely to have been *emini*, as the observers do not mention the best feature for separating this bird from other red-rumped swallows of all ages, the dark blue undertail-coverts, and *C. daurica emini* is quite a large swallow, not small as described. However, the possibility of Palearctic *rufula* cannot be ruled out, as one has reached Zambia (van den Brink & Leonard 2011).

Miombo Scrub Robin *Erythropygia barbata*

In **Zambia** it occurs only just south of 16°S, to the Sonso River, being absent from miombo and *Baikiaea* towards the Zambezi.

Sooty Chat *Myrmecocichla nigra*

Although it occurs in **Zambia** throughout most of the Southern Province plateau to just north of the Zambezi at Senkobo, it is absent from the south-west and is unknown in **Botswana** and **Namibia**.

African Yellow Warbler *Chloropeta natalensis*

In **Zambia** it ranges sparsely south to near Livingstone. Reappears marginally in south-eastern **Botswana**, in the Gaborone area (Tyler *et al.* 2008). In the Middle Zambezi in **Zimbabwe**, probably as a winter visitor, it occurs no further west than Chirundu and 1628C (K. Barnes *in* Harrison *et al.* 1997).

Yellow-bellied Hyliota *Hyliota flavigaster*

In **Zambia** essentially absent south of 17°S, although exceptionally it has been reported from the Chijalile Hills on the Zambezi escarpment. A sight record from the Victoria Falls in **Zimbabwe**, on 9 September (Pollard 2003), could be no more than an exceptional wanderer (Dowsett 2004)—the first records of egg laying in Zambia are in that month. Another sighting of a hyliota west of the Victoria Falls could not be identified to species (Mundy 1989).

Southern Hyliota *Hyliota australis*

Absent from south-west **Zambia**, reaching only the Chajilele Hills area on the Zambezi escarpment. Does not enter north-west **Zimbabwe** (a claim from Zambezi National Park, west of Victoria Falls, was not accepted: Hustler 1989), although present on the central plateau (Irwin 1981).

Short-winged Cisticola *Cisticola brachypterus*

Although in **Zambia** it reaches Livingstone, near the north bank of the Zambezi, it is unknown south of the river in **Namibia**, **Botswana** or north-west **Zimbabwe**.

Böhm's Flycatcher *Muscicapa boehmi*

This miombo endemic occurs in **Zambia** south only to Mushukula at 17°S.

White-tailed Blue Flycatcher *Elminia albicauda*

In **Zambia** it does not occur south of 16°40'S, at Kabuzu Pool.

Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher *Trochocercus cyanomelas*

In **Zambia** it does not occur south of 14°S. Mentioned here because of a sight record from the **Zimbabwe** side of Victoria Falls, considered reliable by Irwin (1981), and another sighting claimed by the same observer at Kariba town (Donnelly & Donnelly 1983: 42). A subsequent report from Victoria Falls was rejected (Hustler 1989), and there is no other record within several hundred km (all acceptable Zimbabwe records are from east of 30°E). M. P. S. Irwin (*in litt.* 1971) wrote that its occurrence in dry thicket behind the rain forest at Victoria Falls was confirmed by B. Thompson, but we believe this requires verification, especially in view of the numerous observers (some resident) who have never found it on either bank of the Zambezi.

White-winged Black Tit *Parus leucomelas*

In **Zambia** it ranges south along the Zambezi escarpment to near Senkobo, but it does not reach **Botswana**, and is unknown from **Zimbabwe**.

Violet-backed Sunbird *Anthreptes longuemarei*

Marginally south in **Zambia** to the Zambezi at Livingstone, but absent further west, and unknown in north-west **Zimbabwe** and **Botswana**.

Yellow-mantled Widowbird *Euplectes macroura*

In **Zambia** it occurs along the Zambezi to Mambova, but it is unknown in adjacent north-west **Zimbabwe** and **Botswana**.

Cardinal Quelea *Quelea cardinalis*

Absent from southern and western **Zambia**, but listed here as reports have been published claiming it from the south bank of the Zambezi above Victoria Falls: these records reflected confusion with Red-headed Quelea *Q. erythrops* (Hustler & Pollard 1995). It has, however, been found on the **Zimbabwe** side of the Middle Zambezi at Mana Pools (Varden 1999a).

Bully Canary *Serinus sulphuratus*

Very scarce in southern **Zambia**, barely reaching the Zambezi, and does not occur in **Botswana** or north-west **Zimbabwe**.

Stripe-breasted Seedeater *Serinus reichardi*

In **Zambia** it barely reaches the Livingstone area (Dambwa Forest), and it does not occur south of the Zambezi—the record from **Zimbabwe** attributed to this species by Chappuis (2000) being in error for Streaky-headed Seedeater *S. gularis* (Dowsett-Lemaire 2002).

Species which range marginally southwards into northern Botswana, Namibia and north-west Zimbabwe west of Victoria Falls

Crested Guineafowl *Guttera pucherani*

Ranges throughout south-west **Zambia**, south to Imusho on the Mashi (Benson & Irwin 1967), east along the north bank of the Zambezi River, exceptionally to Chundu near Livingstone (RS *in* Anon. 1998). South of the Zambezi it is known marginally in **Namibia**, from west of Katima Mulilo and on the Kwando River (Kemp 1971), on Impalila Island and one of the small Zambian islands directly to the north (Hines *et al.* 1997). During 1988/89 it was only recorded twice, once near the present turn-off to Namushasha and a second time in dense bush north of Nukwa in the forestry area. S. Mayes recorded a single bird always in association with a group of Impala *Aepyceros melampus* on the Kwando-Mashi (*per* SB). In **Botswana** there is just one record, at Mowana Lodge, Kasane (Tyler *et al.* 2008), and

the species ranges north in north-west **Zimbabwe** to Kazuma Pan and western Matetsi (Irwin 1981).

Schalow's Turaco *Tauraco schalowi*

Occurs throughout **Zambia**, south to the Upper Zambezi (including Victoria Falls) and Mashi Rivers. There are three records from northern **Botswana** (Tyler *et al.* 2008; *per* CAB), and it occurs along the south bank of the Zambezi in north-west **Zimbabwe** (Irwin 1981). In **Namibia** it is a relatively common species in and around Katima Mulilo in riparian fringe woodlands.

Purple-crested Turaco *Tauraco porphyreolophus*

In **Zambia** it is absent from the Zambezi Valley upriver from Lake Kariba, as is the case in north-west **Zimbabwe** (Irwin 1981). Astonishingly, it has been seen in northern **Botswana** in the Kasane area, from where there are two sightings probably involving the same bird (Tyler *et al.* 2008).

Ross's Turaco *Musophaga rossae*

Does not occur south of 16°S in western **Zambia**, but mentioned here as there is a single enigmatic specimen from Ikoga in the north-west Okavango Delta, **Botswana** (Tyler *et al.* 2008), as well as some unconfirmed reports.

Racket-tailed Roller *Coracias spatulatus*

Throughout southern and south-west **Zambia**, in dry miombo woodland and *Baikiaea* teak. Occurs locally in northern **Botswana**, south to Moremi (Bushell 1987) and west to the Tsodilo Hills (Penry 1994). In **Namibia** widespread in the eastern Caprivi, west well into former Owambo (at least to near Eenhana on the Angolan border, north of Oshakati). Also occurs well south into Kaudom Game Reserve and north-west of Tsumkwe in former Bushmanland (Hines 1987, 1996; CH pers. obs.). Ranges in **Zimbabwe** to the Nampini area (Irwin 1981).

Crowned Hornbill *Tockus alboterminatus*

Widespread through most of the Upper Zambezi in **Zambia**. There is a single record (breeding) in northern **Botswana**, at Kasane (Tyler *et al.* 2008), but according to Hustler (1998) not west of Victoria Falls in **Zimbabwe**. In **Namibia** reasonably common just west of Katima Mulilo; there are isolated reports from the Caprivi Strip

further west to the Okavango but we consider these to require confirmation.

Olive Woodpecker *Mesopicos griseocephalus*

In southern **Zambia** it is rare south of 16°S, but a small population has been found on the Zambezi upriver from Victoria Falls, and in immediately adjacent **Zimbabwe** (Varden 1991). In **Botswana** it is known from dense riparian forest near Kasane (Tyler *et al.* 2008; CH pers. obs.), and the species is regular on Impalila Island. In **Namibia** there are ringing records from the Katima Mulilo area (MB *et al.*) and Kemp (1971) collected specimens on an island 2 km downriver of Katima Mulilo.

Black Saw-wing *Psalidoprocne pristoptera*

Vagrants attributable to the race *reichenowi* have been recorded in southern **Zambia** from the Zambezi at Sesheke and Kafwambila, and the race *orientalis* at Katombora (Dowsett 2009). For **Namibia**, R. A. Earlé in Harrison *et al.* (1997) has a plot in square 1724C, on the basis that the race *reichenowi* 'has been recorded from the Caprivi Strip' (Clancey 1980), but this referred to the specimen from near Sesheke (1724A), and to the possibility only that it occurs also in the Caprivi and along the Okavango River. This is presumably the origin of the single, undocumented, plot in the Namibia Bird Atlas (under *P. holomelas*). A sighting of two in **Botswana** at Shakawe, on 27 August 1987 (Penry 1994: 294, Brewster & Major 2002: 60, Tyler *et al.* 2008) probably also refers to this race. This is the only acceptable record south of the Zambezi above Victoria Falls, but there are regular sightings of *P. p. reichenowi* wintering in the Middle Zambezi Valley in **Zimbabwe** (e.g. Nyakasanga / Zambezi confluence; IR).

Angola Swallow *Hirundo angolensis*

In **Zambia**, quite unknown south of 14°S, reaching only the Copperbelt. However, a sighting has been accepted from the Kwando (Mashi) River in northern **Botswana** (Tyler *et al.* 2008), doubtless involving wanderers from the Angolan population. In the past, the species was claimed from the Caprivi Strip in **Namibia** (Vincent 1952), this presumably being the record repeated by Brown (1990). There is good reason to suppose this was a misidentified Barn Swallow *H. rustica*, as was clearly the case with a claim

from the Transvaal (Farkas 1962). However, there are reliable records from the north-central area (Oshikango, where it was found breeding on a storage building by Cardwell) and on the Kunene River near Ruacana. Reported by M. du Plessis and D. Verwoerd c.90 km north of Ruacana in Angola (*per* CH).

Eastern Nicator *Nicator gularis*

In **Zambia**, southwards throughout the Middle Zambezi Valley, and upriver from Victoria Falls as far as Sioma. Not recorded in **Namibia** by T. B. Oatley (*in* Harrison *et al.* 1997), nor in the Namibia Bird Atlas, but it has been recorded in riparian woodland and scrub at Katima Mulilo (CS) and in *Commiphora karibensis* scrub thickets on Impalila Island, while there is also a report from the Kwando (Mashi) River area near Kongola (not yet substantiated). In **Zimbabwe** it ranges south-west to square 1826D (Riddell 1998b). Not yet reported from **Botswana**.

Red-capped Robin Chat *Cossypha natalensis*

Common locally along the Zambezi in **Zambia** above the Victoria Falls. In **Botswana** there is just a single record, from Kasane (1725C: Tyler *et al.* 2008) and in north-west **Zimbabwe** it occurs at Kazungula (1725C: Pollard 2001a). Although Pollard gave square 1725C as the only Zambian one on the Zambezi above Victoria Falls, it is in fact known from all squares west to Imusho. There are nine plots in the **Namibia** Bird Atlas, in the Caprivi Strip west to c.21°30'E, which is presumably Andara, where the species was recorded by Hines (1996).

Collared Palm Thrush *Cichladusa arquata*

Occurs locally along the Zambezi in **Zambia** between Livingstone and Kazungula. In **Botswana** it occurs at several places, from Kasane west to the Okavango and south even to Nata (2026A: Tyler *et al.* 2008). Present on Impalila Island, directly opposite Mowana Lodge (**Namibia**), and in the latter country two have been seen further west in *Hyphaene* thickets in Mahango Game Reserve (CH, MP *et al.*). In north-west **Zimbabwe** the species is widespread in parts of the Middle Zambezi Valley (many observers).

Eastern Bearded Scrub Robin *Erythropgia quadrivirgata*

Ranges throughout southern and south-west **Zambia**. In northern **Botswana** all accepted records are from around Kasane and Ngoma along the Chobe: reports from Shakawe (Pritchard 1998), Maun (Smithers 1964) and the Okavango (Penry 1994) probably involve misidentified White-browed Scrub Robin *E. leucophrys ovamboensis* (*cf.* T. B. Oatley *in* Harrison 1997). In north-west **Zimbabwe** mapped in 1826C; there is some doubt as to the identity of birds in Hwange National Park (Irwin 1998: 237, Riddell 1998a), which may be the more likely Kalahari Scrub Robin *E. paena*. The **Namibia** Bird Atlas has seven plots in the eastern Caprivi, west to c.23°30'E.

Miombo Rock Thrush *Monticola angolensis*

In **Zambia**, reaches the Zambezi in the Livingstone area, and thence ranges south in north-west **Zimbabwe** to Hwange National Park (Irwin 1981). In northern **Botswana** it occurs in a small area north of 19°S, south and west to square 1824D (Penry 1994).

Green-capped Eremomela *Eremomela scotops*

Throughout **Zambia** to the Zambezi, and beyond into northern **Botswana** and north-west **Namibia**, south to 20°S (Penry 1994, Hines 1996; Namibia Bird Atlas).

Red-capped Crombec *Sylvietta ruficapilla*

In **Zambia**, ranges south to Kamangoza Sekute near the Zambezi (RJD), and marginally south of the river on Nampini Ranch in north-west **Zimbabwe** (Irwin 1981).

Red-faced Cisticola *Cisticola erythrops*

Common in **Zambia** along the Zambezi, between Livingstone and the Chobe River confluence, but in northern **Botswana** it occurs with certainty only in the Kasane (1725C) and Kabulabula areas (1724D: Smithers 1964). Penry (1994) mapped it in three squares in the Moremi, Okavango area, but A. Berruti (*in* Harrison *et al.* 1997) considered this to be in error, without explanation. Widespread in northern **Zimbabwe**. The **Namibia** Bird Atlas has seven plots in the Caprivi Strip, west to c.23°30'E, within Mamili National Park (Hines 1996).

Croaking Cisticola *Cisticola natalensis*

Throughout southern **Zambia**, to the Zambezi. Present in northern **Botswana** south-east to Nogaatsa, Chobe (1824B: Tyler *et al.* 2008). In **Namibia** reported from the eastern Caprivi (Branfield 1990)—though not included in the Namibia Bird Atlas—and widespread in north-west **Zimbabwe**.

Pale-crowned Cisticola *Cisticola cinnamomeus*

The furthest south it occurs in **Zambia** is Kalobelelwa on the Zambezi. In northern **Botswana**, known south to Xugana (1923A) in the Okavango Delta (Tyler *et al.* 2008), but in **Zimbabwe** not in the north-west, only on the central plateau (Irwin 1981).

Miombo Barred Warbler *Camaroptera undosa*

In **Zambia**, present throughout miombo and *Baikiaea* south to the Zambezi. In eastern **Botswana** it is widespread west to 23°E (Penry 1994), and even east of Mohembo (Tyler & Brewster 2009). Present in north-west **Zimbabwe** (Irwin 1981), and in **Namibia** it occurs sparsely through the Caprivi Strip to at least Andara, from where there is a specimen (Clancey 1984). In the latter area it inhabits *Burkea-Terminalia-Pterocarpus* woodland on Kalahari Sand, rather than *Baikiaea* woodland.

Miombo Grey Tit *Parus griseiventris*

In **Zambia** it occurs in woodland upstream of Victoria Falls, and ranges marginally into north-west **Zimbabwe** (Irwin 1981), but not **Botswana**.

Rufous-bellied Tit *Parus rufiventris*

Enters northern **Botswana** from south-west **Zambia** (where local between the Zambezi and the Mashi: Dowsett *et al.* 2008), only in the area west of Shakawe, near the border with Namibia (18°22'S: Tyler *et al.* 2008), but unknown in north-west **Zimbabwe**. In **Namibia** it occurs all along the Botswana border, south from Caprivi Corner to at least the Nhoma omuramba in the southern Kaudom Game Reserve, and west of Rundu (Hines 1996; CH pers. obs.).

Spotted Creeper *Salpornis spilonotus*

Barely reaches the Zambezi in southern **Zambia** and is absent from the south-west of the country, but it has been found once in northern **Botswana**

at Kasane, a bird which flew across the Chobe River into **Namibia** (Randall 1994, Tyler *et al.* 2008).

Shelley's Sunbird *Cinnyris shelleyi*

In **Zambia** it occurs south to the Zambezi at Katombora rapids. There are acceptable sight records from two isolated localities in the west, near Kande (Aspinwall 1973) and Lilondo (Beel 1992, Aspinwall 1993). In **Namibia** there are records from Nakatwa Lodge on the Mashi River in the Caprivi (Aspinwall 1993), and several sightings at Katima Mulilo and at Kalizo Lodge, near Kalembeza c.25 km east of Katima Mulilo (RDR *et al.*). It has also been seen at Ndhovu Lodge just north of Mahango Game Reserve on the Okavango River (AJT). In northern **Botswana** the species was seen in February 2008 in square 1822B (Brewster 2009). In **Zimbabwe**, known on the Zambezi from Kazungula east (Pollard 2001b).

Sousa's Shrike *Lanius souzae*

Occurs throughout the plateau in **Zambia** east of the Zambezi (south to Cholola), extending further south in *Baikaea* through **Botswana** to Tobera (1822A: Tyler *et al.* 2008) and in **Namibia** to Rundu (1719D: CH) and other sites in the north, where it breeds (M. Paxton *per* SJT). The Namibia Bird Atlas has three (undocumented) plots west to c.22°E. Unknown from **Zimbabwe**.

Sharp-tailed Starling *Lamprotornis acuticaudus*

Barely reaches southern **Zambia** in the Sesheke area on the Zambezi, but crosses into northern **Botswana**, north of 19°S and west of 23°30'E (Penry 1994), and appears to be fairly common west and east of Mohembo, along the border (SJT). In **Namibia** reported regularly in small numbers just west of the Kwando River. Uncommon in the Caprivi Strip, but common in the Kaudom Game Reserve and west into former Owambo (c.80 km east of Eenhana). Details of some records were given by Hines (1996). There is no confirmed report for **Zimbabwe** (Riddell 2003).

Locust Finch *Paludipasser locustella*

In **Zambia** absent from the region of the Zambezi between Victoria Falls and the Mashi, but in **Botswana** there is a sight record and an old specimen from the Shindi area, Okavango (1923A:

Tyler *et al.* 2008). Does not occur in north-west **Zimbabwe**.

Black-eared Seedeater *Serinus mennelli*

Occurs south in **Zambia** to near the Zambezi at Livingstone, but not to the west. However, it is present in north-west **Zimbabwe** and it is that population which ranges west, south of the river, to 25°E in northern **Botswana**. In **Namibia** a pair was displaying in *Burkea-Pterocarpus-Terminalia* woodland c.15 km west of Katima Mulilo.

Species which do not normally occur north of the Upper Zambezi

The following is a list of the species which appear in the Southern African Atlas (Harrison *et al.* 1997) close enough to the Zambezi that they might be expected to occur north of the river, although they were unknown in Zambia at the time of that publication.

Ostrich *Struthio camelus*

Long extinct in western **Zambia**. Wild birds have been reported in recent years no further north in **Botswana** than Lake Ngami, although Penry (1994) mapped them throughout, north to the Zambezi. The **Namibia** Bird Atlas has plots throughout most of the Caprivi Strip, especially the western half, but how recent the records are is unknown.

Black-necked Grebe *Podiceps nigricollis*

There are no Atlas or other records in the eastern Caprivi area of **Namibia**. Brown (1990) lists it in a paper entitled 'Birds of the West Caprivi Strip'; his records are from the Kavango. However, it has occurred in **Botswana** in recent years north to Kwikamba Pans, Chobe (Brewster 1997) and Maun (*Babbler* 42: 46), and was present in large numbers (some breeding) in February 2000, near Lake Ngami at Mwaku and Tale Pans (Tyler 2001). Thus the species might occur as a vagrant in southern **Zambia**.

South African Shelduck *Tadorna cana*

In **Botswana** normally south of 21°S, exceptionally once north to 1923C (Maun: Flatt *et al.* 2001).

Maccoa Duck *Oxyura maccoa*

In **Namibia** reported, rarely, on the Mashi (Brown 1990) and in the eastern Caprivi (Koen 1988).

The species has been recorded on several occasions at Katima Mulilo sewage works (*per* CH), but S. Braine (pers. comm.) never saw it during his time in northern Namibia and no record is plotted in the Caprivi in the Namibia Bird Atlas. In **Botswana**, recorded only from the east, south of 20°S (Sua Pan: Brewster & Tyler 1998). A sighting in central **Zambia** (*Zambian Orn. Soc. Newsletter* 39(7): 5) was a misidentification, probably of Southern Pochard *Netta erythrophthalma* (*Zambian Orn. Soc. Newsletter* 39(8): 1–2).

Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*

Rare vagrant in **Botswana**, with four accepted records all south of 20°S (Boteti River: Penry 1994: 291, Tyler *et al.* 2008).

Pale Chanting Goshawk *Melierax canorus*

Two records 'in forest along the Zambezi' from the eastern Caprivi in **Namibia**, according to Koen (1988), but he did not record Dark Chanting Goshawk *M. metabates*, which is a common resident in the area. D. G. Allan in Harrison *et al.* (1997) maps two records from the southern Kwando-Linyanti area, but these are also presumed to be in error as little suitable habitat for this species exists in this area. Borello & Borello (1990) reported seeing a juvenile between Kasane and Ngoma bridge (**Botswana**), but without commenting on it being an extension of range or how it was identified.

Smithers (1964) reported that the species was replaced in the Caprivi and northern Okavango by *M. metabates*, and Penry (1994) had only one plot north of 18°30'S, from square 1821B (24 March 1985, NDH, EHP *et al.*; E. H. Penry *in litt.* 2002). There is an 1821C record by P. Comley (27 July 1988) which was not included in the Southern African Atlas (E. H. Penry *in litt.* 2008). CAB lived in Gumare for several years and recorded it in that area south of 19°S (Brewster 1991). It is clearly much scarcer than *M. metabates* in the region, and its exact status and range remain to be determined.

Pygmy Falcon *Polihierax semitorquatus*

Recorded only in the extreme south-west of **Botswana** (Smithers 1964), north to 2420B (Penry 1994), and unknown from Angola (Dean 2000). All observations reported from Botswana since 1994 have been south of 24°30'S. Thus the

sight record in **Namibia** from Liambezi Lake in April (Koen 1988) and the record mapped by A. Jenkins in Harrison *et al.* (1997) in square 1821 require confirmation. This species' host, Sociable Weaver *Philetairus socius*, is likewise confined to the extreme south-west and south of Botswana (Penry 1994, Harrison *et al.* 1997). There are also two undocumented plots in the western Caprivi (c.1722) in the Namibia Bird Atlas.

Orange River Francolin *Francolinus levaillantoides*

Reported in **Botswana** north only to Nata by Smithers (1964), but north of 19°30'S Penry (1994) plotted it in square 1821A: this is based on an acceptable sighting by R. Nelson (7 August 1987), and it occurs in the Tsodilo Hills (Tyler & Brewster 1999). In **Namibia** it occurs in Mudumu National Park, but is rare (Hines 1996), and R. M. Little & D. G. Allan in Harrison *et al.* (1997) map several records in the Atlas, mostly along the Kwando-Mashi River system and in adjacent woodlands. Some of these may be in error; very little suitable habitat exists in that part of the country, this species occupying grassy plains on Kalahari Sand, with the equivalent francolin in wooded areas being Shelley's *F. shelleyi* (Penry 1994).

Blue Crane *Anthropoides paradisea*

Mapped by D. G. Allan in Harrison *et al.* (1997) in square 1724A3 (Katima Mulilo), repeated in the **Namibia** Bird Atlas, based on a July sighting that Aspinwall (1988) had already included with records whose accuracy he seriously questioned. In the past recorded rarely as far north as Makarikari (Makgagadi) Pans, **Botswana** (Penry 1994), where it reportedly bred until 2002 (*per* CAB). The very few recent records in Botswana are from no further north than 2123C (Phokoje Pan: Brewster 2006). The nearest regular population is in Etosha National Park and the surrounding grasslands, at least to the west. The extensive woodlands of the Kalahari Sands do not hold any suitable breeding habitat for the species.

Black Korhaan *Eupodotis afra*

Mapped by Penry (1994) throughout most of **Botswana**, north nearly to 18°S, and there are recent records north to Savuti (18°37'S: Skinner 2001). Suitable habitat (open, tall-grass plains)

is lacking in **Zambia** immediately to the north, although the plains west of the Zambezi might have been thought suitable.

Double-banded Courser *Rhinoptilus africanus*

Smithers (1964) recorded it in **Botswana** north only to the Lake Ngami area, but Penry (1994) mapped it as far north as 1823B and even 1724D (Winterbottom & Niven; Botswana Bird Club) and 1725C (Botswana Bird Club) on the border with Zambia. G. Maclean in Harrison *et al.* (1997) maps three records (apparently repeated in the **Namibia** Bird Atlas). One is from an area north of the State Forest and east of the Kwando River; the other two are from the Lake Liambezi area and the Chobe River floodplain. All published records in Botswana since 1990 have been from Gumare (19°23'S: Brewster 1991) southwards. It is probable that some of the earlier records claimed were in error for Three-banded Courser *R. cinctus*, which occurs in wooded habitats in the far north. In north-west **Zimbabwe** it occurs in Hwange National Park (Varden 1999b).

Namaqua Sandgrouse *Pterocles namaqua*

A record from the Linyanti swamp system in **Namibia** in May is claimed by Branfield (1990). Recorded as far north in **Botswana** as the Mababe Depression by Smithers (1964), but mapped north to 1821B and 1823B by Penry (1994). There are several additional records shown by R. M. Little in Harrison *et al.* (1997), of which details are unknown. Since 1998 the northernmost published record is from 19°S (Qaaxhwa: Tyler & Brewster 2005). Most records for the Caprivi and Kavango regions of Namibia are thought to be in error, and it can be no more than a rare vagrant in the area. In north-west **Zimbabwe** it occurs as a vagrant in Hwange National Park (Hustler 2000).

Speckled (Rock) Pigeon *Columba guinea*

It was only in 2004 that the first of a trickle of invaders appeared in southern **Zambia**, in Livingstone (Dowsett 2009). They have spread north in **Botswana** and are now frequent in Maun (SJT). The species might have been expected to occur in the Middle Zambezi escarpment, judging by the report of Cooper (1972) from the **Zimbabwe** side, which was duly mapped by Harrison *et al.* (1997); however, this record was

considered erroneous by Zimbabwean authorities (Hustler 1998).

Rosy-faced Lovebird *Agapornis roseicollis*

Reported as numerous in the eastern Caprivi by Koen (1988), but on what basis is unknown, and the species is not mapped for the Caprivi in the **Namibia** Bird Atlas. There is currently a small flock of escapes and hybrids in the town of Katima Mulilo, but certainly no wild population. Records of wild birds in recent years have all been from the extreme south-west (south of 24°S).

Sabota Lark *Mirafrasa sabota*

W. R. J. Dean in Harrison *et al.* (1997) suggests a wide distribution in the Caprivi (including 1725C & D) and Kavango regions of **Namibia**. Although recorded in **Botswana** north only to Nata by Smithers (1964), this sedentary species was reported north to Kasane by Hunter (1990), and mapped practically throughout by Penry (1994), north to 1724D and 1725C on the Zambian border (and apparently the Victoria Falls area in the **Namibia** Bird Atlas). In **Zimbabwe** it occurs north to Matetsi (Irwin 1981) and Chamabonda Vlei, near the Victoria Falls (Pollard 1991), and was reportedly seen at Gache Gache near Kariba, in June 1997 (Jones 1997).

W. R. J. Dean (*op. cit.*) had no evidence of seasonal movements, and Hunter (1990) remarked that this is essentially a species in Botswana of the 'eastern hardveld', and only marginal in *Acacia* on Kalahari Sands. So even if most of these sight records are correct, it seems unlikely this lark will be found north of the Zambezi.

Spike-heeled Lark *Chersomanes albofasciata*

A sight record from Victoria Falls National Park in **Zimbabwe** (Jensen 1965) was placed in square brackets (but not specifically rejected) by Irwin (1981). Apart from a specimen claimed from Kundelungu in Katanga, Zaïre (Schouteden 1971) and the isolated population in East Africa (*C. a. beesleyi*, Zimmerman *et al.* 1996), all occurrences in the area we consider here are south of 20°S in **Botswana** (Penry 1994).

Stark's Lark *Eremalanda starki*

There were noticeable influxes into **Botswana** in 2003 and 2007: it was common, with in excess of 1,000 birds, at Dautsa (2022C) in September

2007 (Brewster & Tyler 2008) and there were also three birds at Kazuma Pan (1825B), near the Zimbabwe border, in August 2003 (CAB). It is possible that the species might occasionally reach Zambia, possibly in association with Lark-like Bunting *Emberiza impetuanii* (Brewster 2003).

Kalahari Scrub Robin *Erythropgyia paena*

Mapped for **Botswana** by T. B. Oatley in Harrison *et al.* (1997) in square 1724D, based on a report by Koen (1988), which Aspinwall (1988) had pointed out was probably a misidentification. Similarly recorded by Brown (1990) from both the eastern and western Caprivi. Smithers (1964) reported it north in north-eastern Botswana to Shorobe (1923D), replaced further north by *E. leucophrys*. Penry (1994) mapped it almost throughout, north to 1823A, 1824A and 1824B. Certainly common further west in **Namibia** (Mahango) and along the west bank of the Kwando River (CH pers. obs.) where it is scarce, but not known from the *Baikiaea* woodland west of Katima Mulilo. In **Zimbabwe** there are several reports in Hwange National Park (e.g. Shaw 1997), north to the Deka area (Winterbottom 1971). We believe records in the eastern Caprivi and adjacent Botswana need confirmation.

Southern Ant-eating Chat *Myrmecocichla formicivora*

Occurs in north-west **Botswana** north to 18°30'S (Penry 1994, J. A. Harrison in Harrison *et al.* 1997), and in **Zimbabwe** it has twice wandered into the north-west, as far as Westwood (1725C: Irwin 1981). There is a gap between its distribution and that of *M. nigra* in Zambia (see above). In **Namibia** plotted no nearer to Zambia than the western Caprivi.

Red-faced Crombec *Sylvietta whytii*

In **Zimbabwe** it comes no closer to the Middle Zambezi than Main camp, Hwange National Park, and Chirisa Game Reserve (Irwin 1981), and it is unknown in **Botswana**.

Southern Barred Warbler *Camaroptera fasciolata*

M. Herremans in Harrison *et al.* (1997) shows several records from the eastern Caprivi, **Namibia** (e.g. 1724C), but these were questioned by Aspinwall (1988), as being possibly in error. Branfield (1989, 1990) reported it, as well as

Miombo Wren-Warbler *C. undosa* (=stierlingi), in the eastern Caprivi from M'Pacha, Latala Pan and at Lianshulu on the Mashi. *C. fasciolata* is common in Mahango and at least halfway across the Caprivi Strip (CH). These observations are repeated in the Namibia Bird Atlas, without documentation. In **Botswana**, not recorded north of Lake Dow by Smithers (1964), but in fact common around Lake Ngami (SJT). The largely allopatric *C. undosa* is known from many localities between Kasane and Francistown (Herremans & Herremans 1992). The two species occur almost side by side, but in different habitats, in northern Botswana. *C. fasciolata* occurs in *Acacia*, while *C. undosa* is in broadleaf woodland. The maps in Penry (1994) show quite a lot of overlap, with *C. fasciolata* in the north-east to 1823A, 1824B and 1825A. In **Zimbabwe** there have been a few sightings in Hwange National Park, north to Bejane Pan, where it apparently occurs together with *C. undosa* (English 1992).

Chat Flycatcher *Bradornis infuscatus*

A single Atlas record from the eastern Caprivi, **Namibia** in square 1723D, adjacent to south-west Zambia (M. Herremans in Harrison *et al.* 1997) lacks details and may be an error (we know of no suitable habitat for this species). It is apparently repeated in the Namibia Bird Atlas. Reported north-east in **Botswana** only to the Makarikari (Smithers 1964), and Penry (1994) mapped it north of 19°S only in the north-west; recent reports are from the Gumare area (1921B) southwards. Has not been recorded in **Zimbabwe**.

Black-lored Babbler *Turdoides melanops*

Mapped as occurring in the Caprivi Strip, **Namibia** (1724C), adjacent to south-west Zambia (R. Simmons & M. Herremans in Harrison *et al.* 1997). Recorded from the eastern Caprivi according to Brown (1990), but no records are given by Koen (1988) or Branfield (1990). Brown's records require confirmation. Regularly recorded in Mahango Game Reserve (1821B) and the adjacent woodlands east of the Okavango River (CH). In **Botswana** confined to the western Okavango, north to Sepopa (1822C: Smithers 1964) and Shakawe (1821B: Penry 1994, Brewster & Tyler 1998). Unrecorded from **Zimbabwe**.

Southern Pied Babbler *Turdoides bicolor*

Recorded from the eastern Caprivi, **Namibia** (Brown 1990), but not plotted in that area north of 18°S by M. Herremans (in Harrison *et al.* 1997), and mapped in **Botswana** only to 1821A by Penry (1994). In **Zimbabwe** it ranges north to Hwange National Park in the Kennedy area (1827C: Irwin 1981).

Ashy Tit *Parus cinerascens*

A single plot in Harrison *et al.* (1997), repeated in the **Namibia** Bird Atlas, is in the Katima Mulilo area (1724A), which holds little suitable habitat for this species. It does occur in Mahango Game Reserve on the Okavango River (1821B: CH) but is apparently very rare. Penry (1994) shows it to be practically absent from north-east **Botswana**, north of 19°S, and it is unknown at Kasane. However, the species does occur along the Namibian border, east from Mohembo (SJT). In north-west **Zimbabwe** it has been collected on Nampini Ranch (Irwin 1981), and its possible occurrence north of the Zambezi cannot be ruled out.

Cape Penduline Tit *Anthoscopus minutus*

Mapped by K. Barnes & M. Herremans in Harrison *et al.* (1997) and repeated in the Namibia Bird Atlas, in **Botswana/Namibia** squares 1724D and 1725C, records which had been questioned by Aspinwall (1988), who suggested that Grey Penduline Tit *A. caroli* is more likely (being fairly common in the Kalahari woodlands of northern Botswana: Penry 1994). Smithers (1964) reported Cape Penduline Tit north to Sepopa (1822C) in the west, and to Sibanini (1926D) in the east, and Penry (1994) presented a similar picture. The northernmost record in recent years is from the Mababe Depression (1824C: Brewster & Tyler 2000); it remains unknown from the Kasane area. In **Zimbabwe** it is confined to the south-west, north only to Nkai, at 19°S (Irwin 1981).

Southern White-crowned Shrike *Eurocephalus anguitimens*

Occurs in **Botswana** at Kasane, within sight of Zambia (RJD), but unrecorded north of the river. In **Namibia** not uncommon along roads through *Baikiaea* forests west of Katima Mulilo and is seasonally common in mopane woodlands

throughout the eastern Caprivi. In north-west **Zimbabwe** to as far north as Kazuma Pan (Irwin 1981).

Great Sparrow *Passer motitensis*

Mapped as occurring in **Namibia** in the Caprivi Strip (1822A), adjacent to south-west Zambia (M. Herremans *in* Harrison *et al.* 1997), but this may be a misidentification, and the species is unlikely to occur so far north or to reach Zambia. Smithers (1964) had no Caprivi record, and there is no record anywhere nearby in **Botswana** (Penry 1994). However, as Penry (1994) indicates, Great Sparrow does occur as far north as the Namibian border, west of the Okavango.

Chestnut Weaver *Ploceus rubiginosus*

Has in recent years been found to range as far east as north-west **Botswana**, north to 1821B (Brewster 1989, Penry 1994), and the species may be in the process of expanding north.

Red-headed Finch *Amadina erythrocephala*

Koen (1988) reported it as numerous in the eastern Caprivi (**Namibia**) and there are several records shown by M. Herremans *in* Harrison *et al.* 1997 (two plots in particular are far removed from the species' main range). These probably represent misidentifications of either Cut-throat Finch *A. fasciata* or Red-headed Quelea *Quelea erythrops*, which are quite common in the eastern Caprivi (CH & SB). In **Botswana** recorded north only to Tsau and Mumpswe by Smithers (1964), but Penry (1994) maps it in the western half of the country to 19°S, with even one plot in 1725C. In north-west **Zimbabwe** a pair was present at Little Toms, Hwange National Park, on 27 August and 1 September (C. Baker *in* Tree 1996)—although this is well outside the bird's normal range, it may be that some do wander north in drought years.

Yellow Canary *Serinus flaviventris*

No more than a vagrant to western **Zambia** (two records in Dowsett *et al.* 2008). A plot mapped in square 1724A (W. R. J. Dean *in* Harrison *et al.* 1997), apparently in the Caprivi Strip (**Namibia**), lacks details and requires confirmation; so too does a **Zimbabwe** record mapped in the Kazungula square (1725C), as already pointed out by Hustler (1998).

Some miscellaneous cases

Gorgeous Bushshrike *Malaconotus viridis*

In **Zambia** nominate *viridis* barely occurs south of 14°S, and it is unknown from **Botswana** and **Namibia**. Mentioned here because there are plots for this species (V. Parker *in* Harrison *et al.* 1997) from the **Zimbabwe** side of the Middle Zambezi Valley (squares 1529C,D, 1628D), but only one of these records has been published, that accepted by the Zimbabwe Rarities Committee from the Chewore Safari Area (Hustler 1989). There is no record on the Zambian bank, but if it is resident in the Middle Zambezi this could be indication of a 'stepping stone' between populations in the lower Zambezi / Shire Valleys and those in western Zambia (sometimes treated as separate species, *M. viridis* and Four-coloured Bushshrike *M. quadricolor*).

Streaky-headed Seedeater *Serinus gularis*

Occurs in south-west **Zambia** in an extension from northern **Botswana** (Penry 1994) and **Namibia**. A map of the species' range in **Zimbabwe** gives the impression that it occurs throughout much of the Middle Zambezi Valley (R. Nuttall *in* Harrison *et al.* 1997), but this is presumably based on its inclusion in the list of birds of the Kariba basin (Donnelly & Donnelly 1983). In fact it does not occur below the Zambezi escarpment (Irwin 1977, 1981, Riddell 2004). One was reportedly seen in Hwange National Park (between Little Somavundhla and Ngweshla Pans: I. C. Riddell *in* Irwin 1998), but there is no indication that it occurs in north-west Zimbabwe or adjacent Zambia.

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^a *Le Pouget, 30440 Sumène, France. E-mail: Dowsett@aol.com*

^b *PO Box 26292, Gaborone, Botswana. E-mail: cbrewster@botsnet.bw*

^c *Apartment 14C—Shiva Tower, 20 Soi 15 Sukhumvit Road, Wattana, Bangkok, 10110 Thailand. E-mail: pririt@yahoo.com*

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Appendix: Gazetteer

There is a gazetteer of localities in Zambia and neighbouring countries in Dowsett *et al.* (2008: 533–555), and we give below only places not listed in that work (to 30-minute square only when we have not traced exact coordinates).

Andara, Namibia	1821A	18°03'S	21°28'E
Bejane Pan, Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe	1826C		
Boteti River, Botswana	2023B	c.20°12'S	23°43'E
Caprivi Corner, Namibia	1820B	18°20'S	21°00'E
Chamabonda Vlei, near Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe	1725D	17°58'S	25°41'E
Chirisa Game Reserve, Zimbabwe	1728A	18°00'S	28°12'E
Dautsa, Botswana	2022C	20°40'S	22°25'E
Deka, Zimbabwe	1825D	18°35'S	25°50'E
Eenhana, Namibia	1716A	17°28'S	16°20'E
Etosha National Park, Namibia	1816C	c.18°50'S	16°20'E
Francistown, Botswana	2127A	21°10'S	27°30'E
Gaborone, Botswana	2425D	24°39'S	25°54'E
Gache Gache near Kariba, Zimbabwe	1628D	16°43'S	28°57'E
Gumare, Botswana	1922A	19°20'S	22°10'E
Harare, Zimbabwe	1731C	17°50'S	31°04'E
Ikoga, Okavango, Botswana	1822C	18°51'S	22°18'E
Impalila Island, Botswana	1725C	17°47'S	25°15'E
Kabulabula, Botswana	1724D	17°48'S	24°57'E
Kalizo Lodge, near Kalembeza, Botswana	1724A	c.17°30'S	24°30'E
Kasane, Botswana	1725C	17°48'S	25°09'E
Katima Mulilo, Namibia	1724A	17°30'S	24°16'E
Kavango region, Namibia	1819A	18°30'S	19°30'E
Kennedy area, Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe	1827C	18°52'S	27°09'E
Kongola, Namibia	1723C	17°48'S	23°23'E
Kwando River, Namibia	1723C	17°42'S	23°23'E
Kwikamba pans, Chobe, Botswana	1824A	18°15'S	24°15'E
Ngami, Lake Botswana	2022B	20°25'S	22°50'E
Lake Dow, Botswana	2124B	21°16'S	24°45'E
Latala Pan, Caprivi Strip, Namibia		Not traced	

Liambezi Lake, Namibia	1724C	17°54'S	24°20'E
Lianshulu, Mashi River, Namibia	1823A	18°10'S	23°25'E
Linyanti swamp, Namibia/Botswana	1823B	18°22'S	23°40'E
Little Somavundhla Pan, Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe	1927A	19°02'S	27°12'E
Little Toms, Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe	1825D	18°37'S	26°00'E
Mababe Depression, Botswana	1824C	19°00'S	24°10'E
Mahango Game Park, Namibia	1821B	18°09'S	21°42'E
Makarikari, Botswana	2024B	20°30'S	25°00'E
Mamili National Park, Namibia	1824A	18°02'S	24°01'E
Maun, Botswana	1923C	19°58'S	23°26'E
Mohembo, Botswana	1821B	18°18'S	21°48'E
Moremi Game Reserve, Botswana	1923A	19°18'S	23°15'E
Mowana Lodge, Kasane, Botswana	1725C	c.17°49'S	25°09'E
M'Pacha, Namibia	1724C	17°38'S	24°11'E
Mudumu National Park, Namibia	1823A	18°05'S	23°29'E
Mumpswe, Botswana	2025B	20°10'S	25°50'E
Mwaku Pan, Botswana	2022D	20°38'S	22°46'E
Nakatwa Lodge, Mashi River, Namibia	1823A	18°10'S	23°25'E
Namushasha, Kwando River, Namibia	1723C	17°46'S	23°22'E
Nata, Botswana	2026A	20°09'S	26°07'E
Ngweshla Pan, Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe	1927A	19°02'S	27°05'E
Ngami Lake, Botswana	2022B	20°25'S	22°50'E
Ngoma bridge, Botswana	1724D	17°55'S	24°43'E
Ndhovu Lodge, Okavango River, Namibia	1821B	c.18°08'S	21°40'E
Nhoma omuramba, Kaudom Game Reserve, Namibia	1820D	c.18°55'S	20°45'E
Nkai, Zimbabwe	1828D	18°59'S	28°52'E
Nkunguyembe hill, Chipata, Zambia	1332D	13°35'S	32°41'E
Nogaatsa, Chobe National Park, Botswana	1824B	18°17'S	24°57'E
Nukwa, Caprivi Strip, Namibia	1723C		
Nyakasanga / Zambezi confluence, Zimbabwe	1529C	15°50'S	29°10'E
Oshikango, Namibia	1715B	17°24'S	15°53'E
Phokoje Pan, Botswana	2123C	21°45'S	23°15'E
Qaaxhwa, Botswana	1922A	19°03'S	22°23'E
Ruacana, Namibia/Angola	1714A	17°23'S	14°13'E
Rundu, Namibia	1719D	17°54'S	19°44'E
Savuti, Chobe National Park, Botswana	1824C	18°42'S	24°08'E
Sepopa, Botswana	1822C	18°47'S	22°10'E
Shakawe, Botswana	1821B	18°22'S	21°50'E
Shindi area, Okavango, Botswana	1923A	19°08'S	23°09'E
Shorobe, Botswana	1923D	19°43'S	23°44'E
Sibanini Pan, Botswana	1926D	19°47'S	26°34'E
Sua Pan, Botswana	2026C	20°35'S	26°09'E
Tale Pan, Botswana	2022D	20°34'S	22°50'E
Tobera, Botswana	1822A	18°15'S	22°10'E
Tsau, Botswana	2022A	20°10'S	22°27'E
Tsodilo Hills, Botswana	1821D	18°45'S	21°45'E
Tsumkwe in former Bushmanland Westwood, Zimbabwe	1725C	17°54'S	25°27'E
Xugana, Botswana	1923A	19°04'S	23°06'E